

INFORMATION REPORT

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REPORT NO.

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The following chemical plants are under supervision of the Department for Heavy Chemistry in the Czechoslovak Ministry for the Chemical Industry:

1. ~~STROJEN~~  
TOVARNA NA STROJEN HNOJIVA (Factory for the manufacture of chemical fertilizers) in Lovosice ~~nr. Litomerice~~, Bohemia. Construction of this factory began in July 1951; it is estimated that it will be put into operation by the spring of 1954. The ammonia needed for the production of  $\text{HNO}_3$  (66 percent concentration) is to be transported from Stalinove Zavody in ~~Saluzi~~ near Most, Bohemia. The daily production will be 150,000 liters of 66 percent concentration  $\text{HNO}_3$  for the manufacture of fertilizer. The manufacture of 99 percent concentration  $\text{HNO}_3$  for production of explosives is not possible because of equipment used. Planning of the factory was done in Prague II, Hopfensteckeva Street. In charge of planning were Dohnalek (fnu), Doctor of Chemistry, Cap (fnu), engineer, and Chvojka (fnu), engineer. The production method was planned by Vesely (fnu), engineer, who is an expert on the manufacture of  $\text{HNO}_3$ . The plant is similar to a factory located in Keeping in Sweden. ~~Exact location of the factory in Lovosice and other details are not known.~~
2. STALINOVY ZAVODY aka STAZY, located in Saluzi ~~nr. Most~~, Bohemia. It manufactures gasoline, oil, oxygen, and ammonia. In May 1952 a project was undertaken in Stazy to improve the coal feed to furnaces producing the gases needed to produce gasoline and its by-products. This was done by using conveyors, which now feed the furnaces. The Stazy factory originally had 72 furnaces, but during World War II most of them were damaged. Twenty-four of these furnaces are now in operation; twenty-four more have been reconstructed since summer of 1952, and the remaining 24 furnaces are demolished. The target date for finishing the reconstruction is not known. The Stazy factory covers an area  $2\frac{1}{2}$  by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  kilometers. It is fenced in by a cyclone wire fence, 2.5 meters high, affixed to concrete posts; one strand of barbed wire surmounts the fence. No production building is closer than 30 meters to the fence. The number of entry gates is not known. The main entry gate located on the southwest side of the factory is

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- 2 -

guarded by six guards. Only two guard towers, located on the southwest side of the plant, were observed. No perimeter guards were used prior to November 1952. Entry permits were obtained by the security officer, Kocourek (fnu), of the Chemo-project Department in Prague, who requested the Ministry for Chemical Industry to issue permits and also obtained permission from the security officer in the Stazy factory. Upon obtaining this permission, the visitor received a small (2½ by 4 inch) printed cardboard pass with his picture, giving his name and the location within the factory to which the visitor had access. The buildings are of structural steel and brick. The factory is supplied by the power developed in the factory. The power plant produces about 70,000 kw; it is larger than the power plant in Ervenice, Bohemia, which produces 60,000 kw. The power plant is steam-operated, using a coal dust in its furnaces; the coal dust is made in the factory. The power plant is to be expanded to deliver more power since the production of gasoline is being expanded (reconstruction of furnaces). The main product at Stazy is gasoline, then oil; other products are ammonia, (10,000 liters per day), oxygen, and gas for heating purposes. Production figures are not known, but the production of gasoline at Stazy is reportedly such that it can supply the needs of all Czechoslovakia. The gasoline produced in Stazy is stored in eight steel tanks varying in size from 6 to 15 meters in diameter and 6 meters high above the ground (it is not known how deep the tanks are set in the ground). Gasoline is pumped from here into railroad tank cars, and gasoline tank trucks, and also through a 200 millimeter pipe to underground storage tanks in Kralupy nad Vltavou, Bohemia. The pipe for pumping the gasoline is partly below and partly above the ground. Neither the location nor the capacity of the storage tanks in Kralupy nad Vltavou is known. Prior to November 1952, the factory operated on three shifts: 6 a.m. to 2 p.m., 2 p.m. to 10 p.m., and 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. The following is the production method used for the manufacture of gasoline in Stazy: the raw material for production of gasoline is soft (brown) coal, which, after being granulated to a size of three to five millimeters, fed by conveyors into furnaces, where the developed gases are supplied with steam, and gas distillation and "condensation" of coal takes place. The gases are then pumped through filters, coolers and washing towers. The first light substances are taken at the coolers and are used for production of gasoline. 1/ Oil is used for washing the fraction, and the oil absorbs the medium and heavy substances. The remaining gases are then used for heating purposes. The oil used in the washers is distilled to obtain light oil. The light oil is then further distilled to obtain light and heavy gasoline, Naphtha and oils. The remains are heavy hydrocarbons, from which gasoline is also being obtained by separation, by using proper temperature (200 degree Celsius), pressure of 10 kg. per square centimeter and catalytic agents. The necessary equipment for the manufacture of gasoline are produced in Stazy. The visitor did not know exactly what they were.

3. CHEMICKA TOVARNA (Chemical factory), also called CHEMICKA, in Usti nad Labem, Bohemia. This factory consists of a number of small factories and manufactures chemical colorings, small amounts of acids, and fertilizers.

4. GASOLINE STORAGE PLANT in Kralupy nad Vltavou, Bohemia, is used to store gasoline piped from Stalinovy Zavody.

5. SYNTHESIS-SEMTIN, located 5 kilometers northwest of Semtin in Semtin, Bohemia. This factory consists of two plants. One plant (on the south side) produces HNO<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub>, and fertilizers. The 99 percent concentration HNO<sub>3</sub> produced in this factory is then piped into the other factory, located to the north and separated from its sister plant by cyclone fence. The north plant produces explosives. The Synthesis-Semtin factory began operations in 1920, and its main product has always been explosives. The factory has been enlarged over the years, and production has been increased. Prior to November 1952, "Project D" was undertaken (also known as Problem 42000). Its purpose was to increase the production of HNO<sub>3</sub> needed

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- 2 -

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- 3 -

for the manufacture of explosives. In order to increase the production of  $\text{HNO}_3$ , it was necessary to increase the production of ammonia, since ammonia is needed for manufacture of  $\text{HNO}_3$ . This was accomplished by enlarging the building and equipment for the manufacture of ammonia. Planning for the increased production of ammonia was finished in May 1953, and the reconstruction of the ammonia plant is now in progress. At present, the daily production of ammonia amounts to 18,000 liters. Upon completion of the reconstruction in June 1954, the plant will be producing 30,000 liters of ammonia per day.

Since the increase in production of  $\text{HNO}_3$  could not be accomplished by enlarging buildings within the factory, a new plant had to be designed and constructed near the old factory. The plans for this new plant were finished by Chemoprojekt in June 1953 and were submitted for approval to the Ministry for the Chemical Industry in Prague. In August 1953 the foundations of the buildings for the new plant to produce  $\text{HNO}_3$  were laid. This new plant is to consist of six buildings which are to be a combination of reinforced concrete and brick construction. The estimated size of the buildings is 20 meters x 40 meters x 15 meters high. The area for the new plant will be about 300 by 400 meters. Administratively the plant will be under the Synthesia-Semtin factory. The new plant (known as Project "D") is to be completed in 1954, and the daily production is to amount to 40,000 liters of 99 percent concentration  $\text{HNO}_3$  and 66 percent concentration  $\text{HNO}_3$  for the production of fertilizer.

The Synthesia-Semtin factory is run by electricity generated in the power plant located in the northwest corner of the factory. It has coal-operated boilers, feeding steam to the adjacent building, where turbines and generators are located, producing 20,000 kw. Since the production of  $\text{NH}_3$  (ammonia) and  $\text{HNO}_3$  is being increased, more power is required, and therefore a new power plant is under construction on the south side of Synthesia-Semtin next to Project "D". Construction work on the new power plant began in 1948 and is almost finished. The new power plant is to use powdered coal for its boilers, and the generators are to produce an additional 40,000 kw. Buildings for this new power plant are of brick; the area covered by the new power plant is 150 by 300 meters. The Synthesia-Semtin factory is supplied by 220 V AC for lighting purposes and 360 to 480 volts AC for the electrical equipment. The necessary equipment for increased production of ammonia and  $\text{HNO}_3$  is to be supplied by Zavody Vitezneho Unora Hradec Kralove (Zvuhk) (Factory of the Victorious February) (formerly Skoda factory) in Hradec Kralove, Bohemia. The security office in Synthesia-Semtin is located in the administrative building outside the factory by the main gate. ~~Here visitors are given a written statement saying that any disclosure to unauthorized people of what the visitor may see will be construed as treason and espionage. It also instructs the visitor to proceed directly to his destination.~~ After signing the above statement, the visitor receives a white glass, triangular ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  by  $1\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch thick), with two small holes in the center (vertical plane) through which a small button is sewed to the back of the badge. This button is then put through the buttonhole in the visitor's lapel. Upon receiving this badge, the visitor has to turn in his OP (Obcansky Prukaz) and he may proceed into the factory. The glass badge is returned to the security officer every night and the visitor is given back his OP. A round, white glass badges ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter) and square white badges  $1\frac{1}{2}$  by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches are also in use, but their meaning is unknown. The Synthesia-Semtin factory has only two entry gates, both located on the south side of the factory. The plant is surrounded by a cyclone fence 2.30 meters high with one strand of barbed wire on the top of the fence. During the day, the perimeter of the factory, outside the fence, is guarded by four soldiers wearing violet epaulets. This is a foot patrol; its tour of duty is for 4 hours. At the guard house, which is located outside the factory by the main gate, are twelve other guards for relief purposes. ~~These~~ soldiers are brought to the plant every day from a garrison in Pardubice.

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- 3 -

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- 4 -

2. The following is the production method used to manufacture  $\text{NH}_3$  (ammonia) in Synthesia-Semtin:

The factory uses the so-called "medium pressure" type system, in which the synthesization of ammonia is accomplished by pressure of 260 atmospheres (1 atmosphere equals 1 kilogram per square centimeter). The synthesization gases are produced in a tower-type furnace which burns high quality coke. Gases thus produced are fed through filters to remove the dust and are then fed to the converter; here the gases are supplied with steam to enrich the gases with hydrogen (H). These gases are then fed into water scrubbing towers where the  $\text{CO}_2$  is absorbed by the water. This washing is accomplished under 30 kilograms per square centimeter pressure. From the scrubbing towers, the gas is pumped through eight stages of compression until the gas is under 260 kilograms per square centimeter pressure. Between the compression stages the gases are washed with a copper sulphate solution to absorb the remaining CO and  $\text{CO}_2$ . After the weight stage, the gas consists of pure N and H. This is pumped into a converter, where under pressure of 260 kilograms per square centimeter and a temperature of 350 degree Celsius, the gas is changed with the aid of catalytic agents into a pure, gaseous  $\text{NH}_3$  (ammonia). This pure ammonia is then fed through coolers, cooled to minus 30 degree Celsius, liquidized and kept under 260 kilograms per square centimeter pressure and normal temperature. The pure ammonia is then used for production of  $\text{HNO}_3$  in Synthesia-Semtin.

3. The following is the production method employed by Synthesia-Semtin for manufacture of  $\text{HNO}_3$ :

The liquid ammonia is piped to heaters, evaporated, mixed with air and then fed through filters into tanks known as La Monte, which contain fine-mesh platinum-rhodium screen. Under 300 millimeter water pressure and a temperature of 900 to 1200 degrees Celsius, the ammonia gases mixed with air are burned, producing the nitrate gas. The temperature thus developed is then used to produce steam needed for the process. After this stage, the first weak solution is obtained. The rest of the gases are fed into a heating unit and then to a rapid cooler. In this stage a 50 percent concentration of  $\text{HNO}_3$  is obtained. The larger part of the  $\text{HNO}_3$  is produced in so-called absorption, consisting of eight towers, 2.5 meters in diameter and 15 meters high, where the gas is fed against the stream of water and 66 percent concentration  $\text{HNO}_3$  is obtained. The 99 percent concentration is produced in so-called "HOKO" chambers, where 66 percent concentration of  $\text{HNO}_3$ , under 100 kilograms per square centimeter pressure and a temperature of 300 degrees Celsius, is mixed with oxygen and nitrate gases pumped here from preceding stages. Oxidation takes place and the 99 percent concentration is produced. It is this concentration which is used in the production of explosives in Synthesia-Semtin. The 66 percent and 99 percent acids are then pumped into storage tanks in the factory. The platinum-rhodium screens are the most sensitive parts in the above production; one of the screens contains 0.5 kilograms of platinum, and the total weight of the screen is estimated to be about 1.5 kilograms.

The other Synthesia-Semtin factory is located to the north. The only gate through which the north plant can be entered from the south plant is located in the northeast section of the fence separating the two sections. The northeplant produces explosives; one of the production materials used for production of the explosives is the  $\text{HNO}_3$  produced in the southern part of the Synthesia-Semtin, which is believed to be pumped to the northern section. The section of the factory which produces the explosives is believed to be two to three square kilometers large.

6. In MORAVSKA OSTRAVA there is a factory producing 99 percent  $\text{HNO}_3$  concentration,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ , oxygen and fertilizers. The gases necessary for the manufacture of ammonia are obtained from the coke plants in Moravska Ostrava, and the synthesis is accomplished under pressure

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- 4 -

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- 5 -

of 1,000 kilograms per square centimeter; it is this pressure which causes operational difficulties, causing production breakdowns because of the wear and tear on parts. The production of  $\text{HNO}_3$  is estimated to be 20,000 liters of 99 percent concentration per day. Because of the crowded conditions in Moravska Ostrava, expansion of the factory is not believed possible though there is plenty of raw material available.

7. Refineries of crude oil in Bratislava, Slovakia, refine only crude oil from Czechoslovakian oil wells. Deliveries to and from refineries are accomplished by rail and by water. Large storage tanks for crude oil and for manufactured materials, such as gasoline and oils, are located within the refineries. ~~Production figures and other details are not known.~~
8. Oil refineries in Pardubice, Bohemia, were partially damaged by air raids during World War II, but it is estimated that the refineries are 90 percent reconstructed. Deliveries to and from them are made by rail; large storage tanks for crude oil, gasoline and refined oil are located inside the refineries. These refineries are known as Fanto. ~~Details are known.~~
9. In Novaky, Slovakia, a new factory is producing materials needed for production of plastics, mainly "vinidur" and "viniplast"; the factory also produces glue for the plastics. The "vinidur" is acid and stain-resistant and is also used in smaller quantities in the machine industry. ~~No details are available.~~
10. The factory in Likier, Slovakia, manufactures "fermalin" from methyl-alcohol and formaldehyde. The production is shipped to other unknown factories for manufacture of organic dyes. The factory was put into production in the summer of 1952 and is ~~believed~~ to be of importance since the planning of it was expedited. ~~No other details are available.~~
11. In Sokolov, Karlove Vary, Bohemia, there is a factory manufacturing carbide. Small mechanical improvements were planned by Shemoprojekt in May 1953. The factory is believed to have three or four electric furnaces burning calcium and its combination with "uhlikem". (Delivery of raw material and finished product is by rail.)
12. In Nestec, Liberec in Bohemia there is a factory for the manufacture of soda from ~~NaCl~~. The estimated area covered by the factory is 500 by 700 meters. NaCl comes from East Germany and is delivered by Elbe river boats and by rail.
13. Oxygen factories in Nelahozeves, St. J. alupy in Bohemia. Chemoprojekt was to finish the planning by ~~the end of~~ 1953 and construction was to begin by the end of 1953. Oxygen is to be manufactured in two "Linde" units (by cooling and liquidization of air). The oxygen is to be stored in steel tanks eight meters in diameter and twelve meters high, from where the oxygen is to be pumped to a compressor station where it will be compressed and put into oxygen bottles under pressure of 160 kilograms per square centimeter. Production is to amount to 20 cubic meters per minute, and the oxygen is to be so clean that it can be used in the medical field.
14. Also in Nelahozeves is a Prumyslovsky Zaklad. Here oxygen is manufactured by electrolyzing ~~water~~. Production is to amount to 20 cubic meters per minute.
15. Since November 1952, a new oxygen plant has been in the planning stage at Chemoprojekt in Prague, Husinecka Ulice. This plant is to operate on a small scale and is to be located in BRNO, Moravia.

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- 5 -

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- 6 -

is located one kilometer northwest of Synthesis-Semtin and from Pardubice, Bohemia. This plant is two by two kilometers in area. The factory manufactures plexiglass, insulation materials such as "umakart", bakelite, "pertinex", and glue for plastics for military and civilian use. Some of the raw material needed for production is delivered from Synthesis-Semtin; these deliveries consist of acids and alkalis. Administratively, the Uma factory is independent of Synthesis-Semtin. The Uma factory is guarded by industrial police and soldiers.

17. The chemical factory in Rybitvi, seven kilometers southwest of Pardubice, Bohemia, manufactures mainly pharmaceuticals, organic acids and organic dyes. This factory has large laboratories; the estimated area covered by the factory is 700 by 800 meters.

18. Gasoline manufacturing factory in KOMORANY, ST, Bohemia. This plant has been under construction since the spring of 1953. It will have 20 furnaces for producing the gases needed for the manufacture of gasoline. The raw material which will be burned in the furnaces is powdered soft coal (hnede uhli) which will be pressed into briquettes in the factory. The light gasoline and the saturated washing oil produced are to be pumped to Stalinovy Zavody in Zaluži near Most, Bohemia. The new factory is to be supplied by power from a power plant located in Komorany near Most in Bohemia. It is estimated that the power plant produces is 40,000 kw.

19. A new factory for experimental purposes is being built in Stara Boleslav, Bohemia. The name of the new factory is LETOV, and according to hearsay it is to be in electrical meters and in tests of aeronautical propellers. It is at present under construction. 2. The whole area is under construction.

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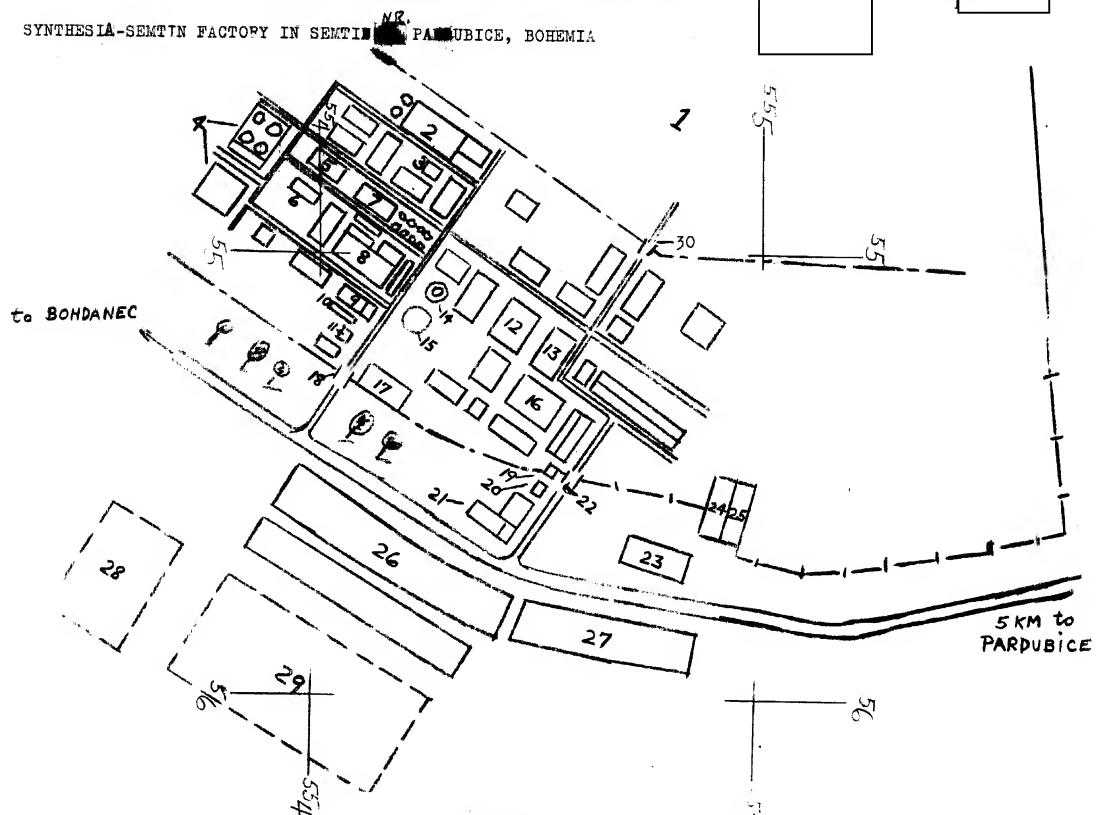
The water backed up above the dam is being detoured through a tunnel ten meters in diameter which is drilled through the mountain on the right side of the river. The river is thus detoured back to the river bed past the second partition. The construction is located between the two partitions. The dam is 50 meters thick at the base, 20 meters thick at the top, 80 meters high and 100 meters wide. The water turbines and generators are to be located in chambers within the dam itself; the ceiling (between the chambers and the top of the dam) is 1.5 meters thick. The construction project is in Slapy near Stechovice, Bohemia. Construction began in 1951 and is to be completed in 1954.

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- 6 -

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SYNTHESIA-SEMTIN FACTORY IN SEMTIN, PARDUBICE, BOHEMIA



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Location of SYNTHESIA-SEMTIN factory ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ PRIBRICE, BOHEMIA

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Sheet T-10

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SYNTHESIA-SEMTIN FACTORY in SEMTIN, PARDUBICE, BOHEMIA

(Key to chart on page 7)

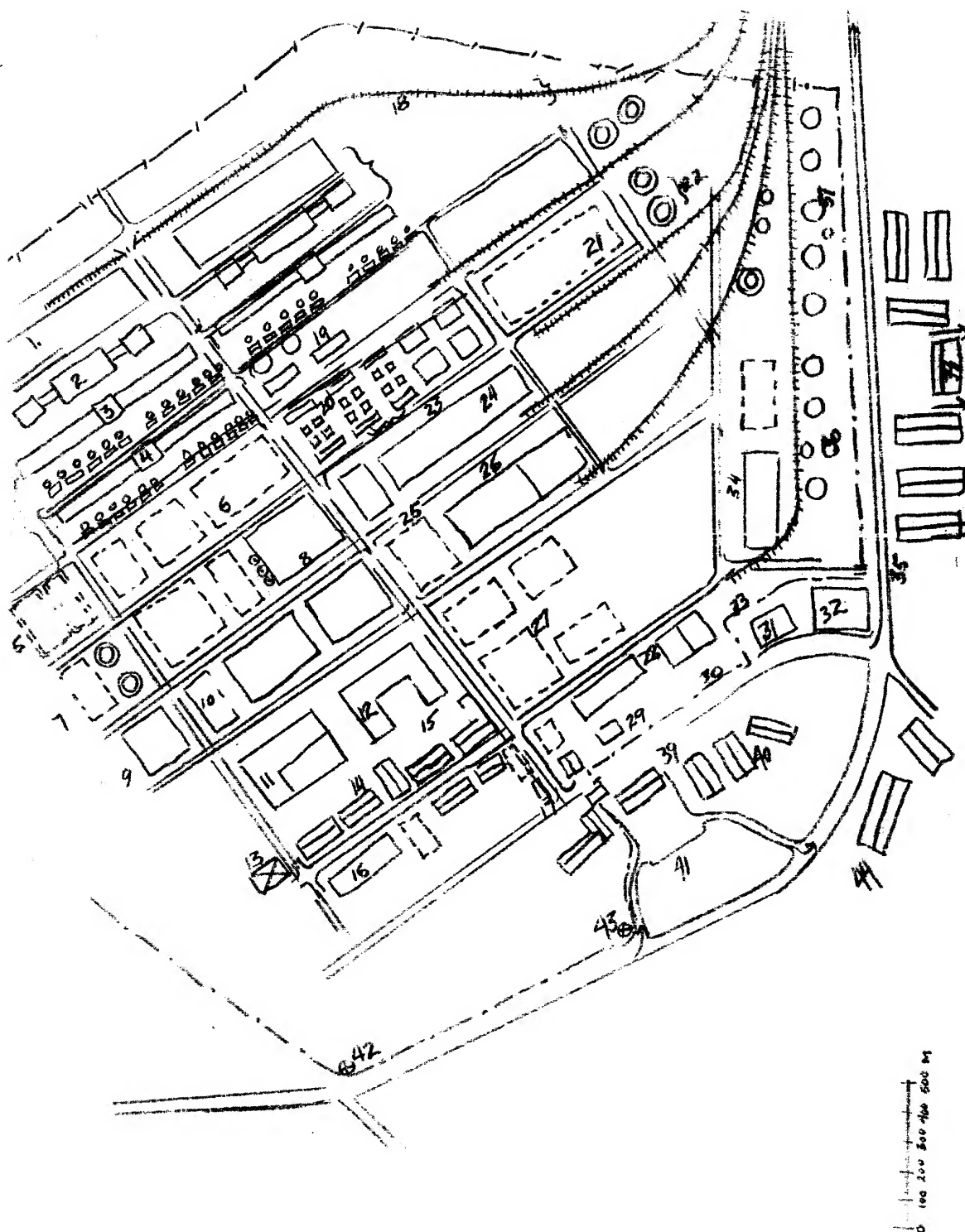
1. Area of factory, manufacturing explosives. No other details known to ~~SECRET~~.
2. Coal operated power plant delivering 20,000 kilowatts.
3. Electrical power distribution building.
4. Furnaces for making synthetic gases and preparation of gases.
5. Manufacture of fertilizer known as "ledek".
6. Storage tanks for  $\text{NH}_3$ .
7. Manufacture of  $\text{HNO}_3$ .
8. Manufacture of  $\text{NH}_3$ . This being expanded to increase production from 18,000 liters per day to 30,000 liters per day.
9. Manufacture of oxygen.
10. Compressing of oxygen into bottles.
11. Filling of containers with ammonia ( $\text{NH}_3$ ).
12. Manufacture of sulfuric acid.
13. Manufacture of sulfuric acid.
14. Cooling towers for ammonia.
15. Gas tank.
16. Manufacture of sulfuric acid.
17. Engineering department.
18. Side gate.
19. Main gate booth.
20. Guard house.
21. Administration building.
22. Main gate.
23. Administration building.
24. Dining hall.
25. Factory kitchen.
26. Factory housing.
27. Factory housing.
28. Site for new buildings, which will serve to increase the production of nitric acid of Synthesia-Semtin to 40,000 liters per day; this is to be used at the explosives manufacturing factory bordering it to the north (Point #1). Buildings are at present under construction. This known as Project "D" (also known as Problem 42000).
29. Site for new buildings, which will serve as new power plant; a estimated output to be 40,000 kilowatts. Now under construction.
30. Entry gate into the factory producing explosives.

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STALIN WORKS in ZALU [REDACTED], BOHEMIA

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STALIN WORKS in ZALUZNE, MOST, BOHEMIA

(Key to chart on Page 8)

1. Storage of coal
2. Preparation of coal
3. 24 furnaces in operation
4. 24 furnaces demolished by bombing
5. Gas plant and cleaning of gases
6. Preparation of coal
7. Manufacture of O<sub>2</sub> (oxygen) and 2 gas storage tanks (towers)
8. Electrical power plant
9. Mechanical shops
10. Storage of materials
11. Laboratories
12. Construction department and laboratories
13. Telephone exchange building (concrete)
14. Construction department
15. Administration buildings
16. Small shops
17. Air raid shelter
18. Section under reconstruction since 1951
19. Storage tanks for by-products
20. This part damaged. Distillation of bathing oils.
21. Manufacture of products needed for manufacture of gasoline.
22. Gas tanks (for heating)
23. Distillation of bathing oils in operation.
24. High pressure separation of [REDACTED] for manufacture of gasoline.
25. Cleaning of oil.
26. Production building for manufacture of NH<sub>3</sub> by high pressure.
27. Damaged building. Purpose not known.
28. Manufacture of oil.
29. Damaged air raid shelter.
30. Cooling towers.
31. Hospital.
32. Cafeteria
33. Water station
34. Filling of bottles with O<sub>2</sub> (oxygen)
35. Side entrance
36. Storage tanks for oil
37. Storage tanks for gasoline
38. Wooden housing buildings
39. Main gate
40. Administration buildings (wooden)
41. Trolley bus stop
42. Guard tower
43. Guard tower

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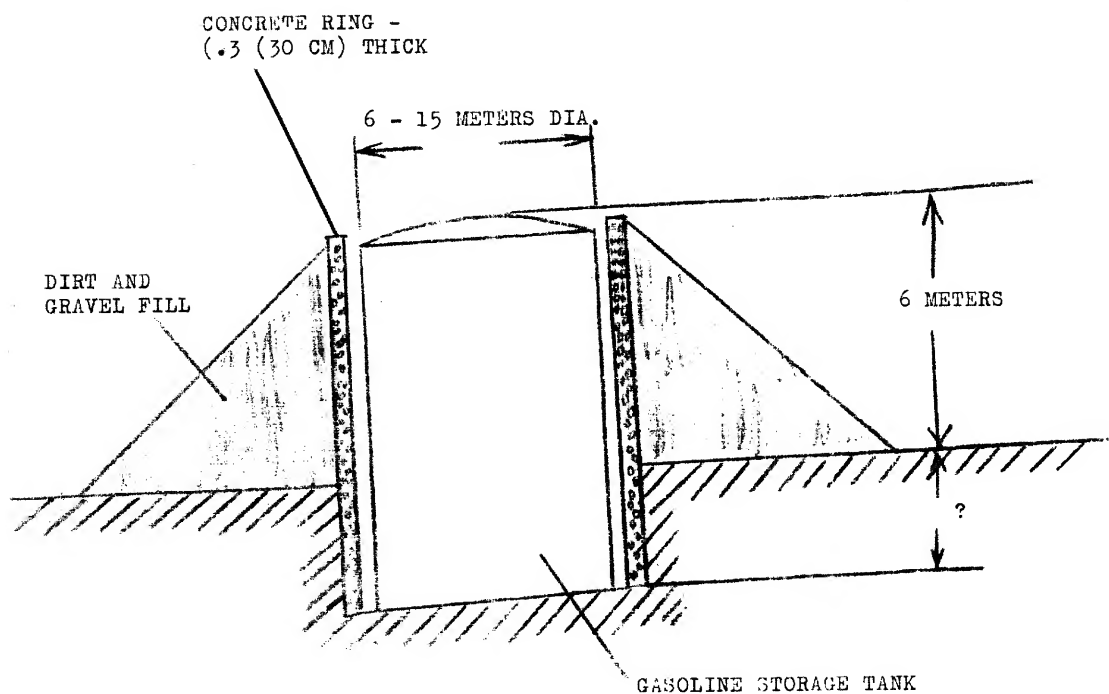
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Gasoline Storage Tanks at STALINOVY ZAVODY  
in ZAL~~U~~<sup>NY</sup> MOST, BOHEMIA



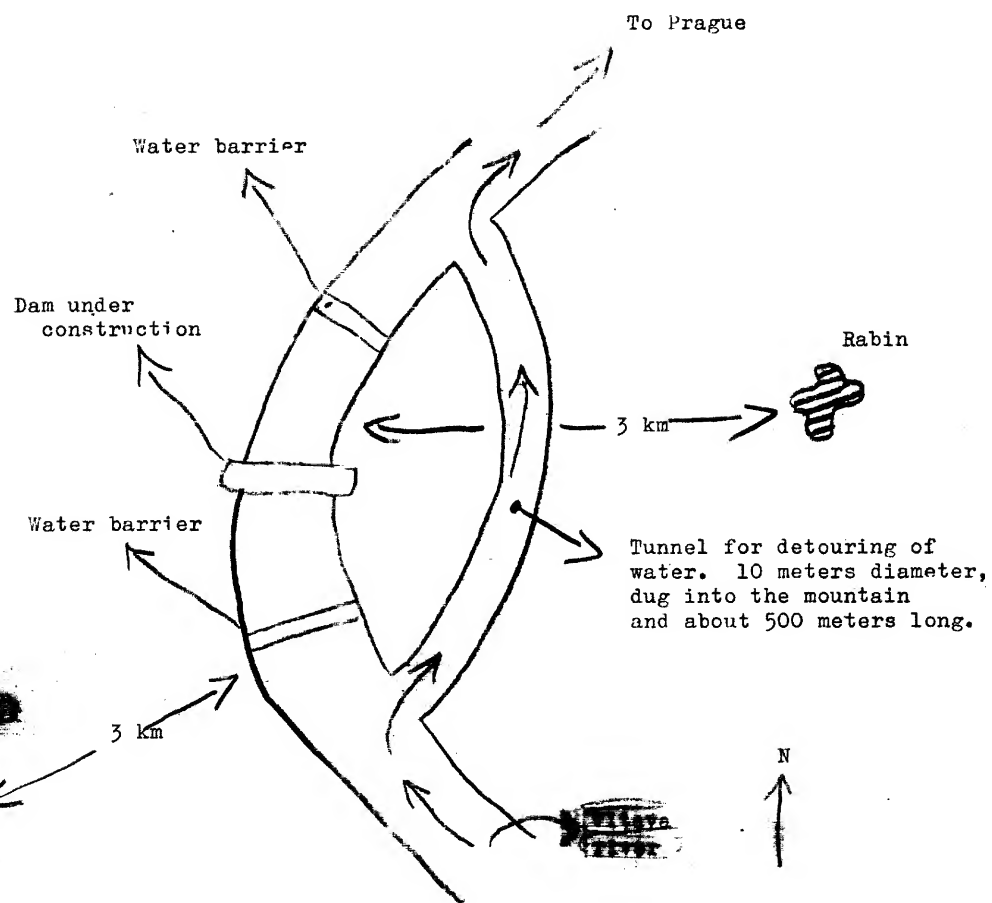
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POWER DAM UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT SLAPY, BOHEMIA



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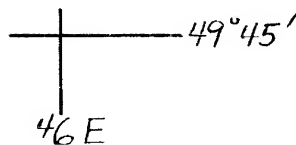
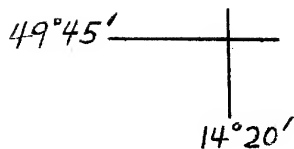
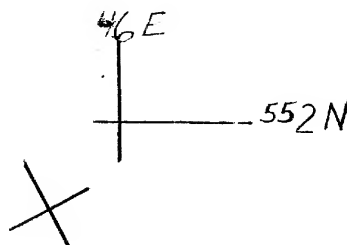
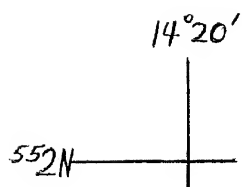
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Location of power dam ~~XXXXXX~~ at present under construction

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Sheet T-9

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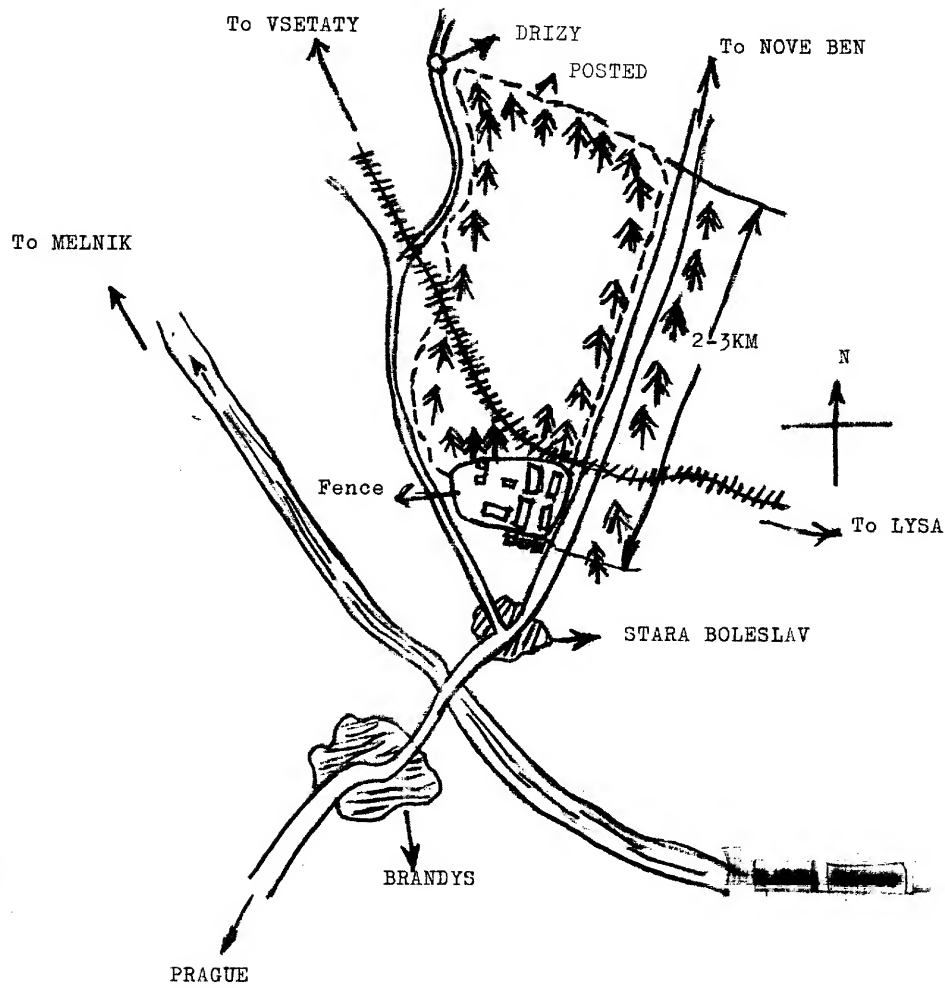
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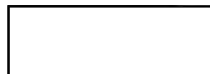
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Experimental Factory LETOV in STARA BOLESLAV, BOHEMIA



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Location of experimental factory LETO ~~SECRET~~ ARA

BOLESLAV, BOHEMIA

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Sheet T-9

AMS Series M671

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|  
+ 50°15'

18  
|  
+ 50°15'

556  
|  
+  
47



556  
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+  
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## LIBRARY SUBJECT AND AREA CODES

2-02-0404 8/54

103.649	27M
710.2	27M
11-12/710.2	27M
8-11/714.11	27M
1-6/710.2	27M
9/710.2	27M
10/715	27M
1-6/735.82	27M
11-12/735.82	27M
9/735.82	27M
6/735.82	27M
10/735.82	27M
2-12/735.82	27M
716	27M
4-5/711.271	27M
8-11/711.223	27M
4-5/711.223	27M
4-10/711.223	27M
1-6/711.223	27M
9/711.223	27M
2-12/711.271	27M
9/711.271	27M
2-12/711.223	27M
735.54	27M
6/735.5	27M
6/735.6	27M
711.174	27M
711.25	27M
711.211	27M
713.1	27M
8-11/713.1	27M
2-12/713.1	27M

SECRET